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# REVIEWING 1965

## Mendocino National Forest

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# MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST

FOREST SUPERVISOR — Richard R. Millar — Willows, California

| STAFF OFFICERS | FUNCTIONS |
|---|---|
| Samuel D. Hall | Timber Management |
| William Anderson | Lands — Recreation — Special Uses |
| Joseph B. Ely | Range — Wildlife — Watershed Management — Multiple Use Surveys |
| George C. Mendel | Fire Control — Information and Education — State and Private Forestry |
| Adolph R. Groncki | Alder Springs Jobs Corps Conservation Center |
| George E. Blodgett | Engineering |
| John J. Hudacek | Business Management |

| RANGERS | DISTRICTS | HEADQUARTERS |
|---|---|---|
| John W. Torvinen | Corning | Corning, California |
| Willis H. Ward | Willows | Willows, California |
| John W. Peterson | Stonyford | Stonyford, California |
| David Hudson | Upper Lake | Upper Lake, California |
| Arthur J. Weddle | Ukiah | Ukiah, California |
| David W. Jones | Covelo | Covelo, California |

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MENDOCINO
National Forest

The natural phenomena of heavy rainfall on top of an early snow pack continuously for a period of several weeks during late December 1964 and early January 1965 caused extensive damage to Forest improvements. It has been estimated that damage to roads and trails on this Forest alone exceeded $3,000,000.

The addition of flood repair work on top of an already heavy Engineering work load made it necessary to ask for help. The good response from local logging contractors, equipment contractors and employees from other Forests and Regions made it possible for us to open much of our road system with only minor delays to users. These delays caused a slight reduction in our over-all timber cut and timber sale program.

The flood has had a more far reaching effect on many watersheds and other areas of the Forest by creating a major movement of soil, rocks and debris. The final effect that this will have on stream channels and other areas is not known at this time.

The impact of the flood and the new Job Corps program has been substantial. The achievements of the Job Corps program are easily seen in the number of boys that have graduated out of our Rural Center into the larger urban programs or into college or the Armed Services.

The development of recreation areas has continued to expand with anticipated increases in recreational activities on the Forest. Several new campgrounds, and rehabilitation of other campgrounds has been completed. The new recreation charge system under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act met with much success.

The first seven miles of the relocated Forest Highway 7 project was opened to traffic during the year. Preliminary survey work on the next five miles has been started.

Every effort has been made to meet the increased demands of a growing population as our regular programs are continued along with the impact of new programs.

National Forest

TIMBER

Seedling

Sawlogs

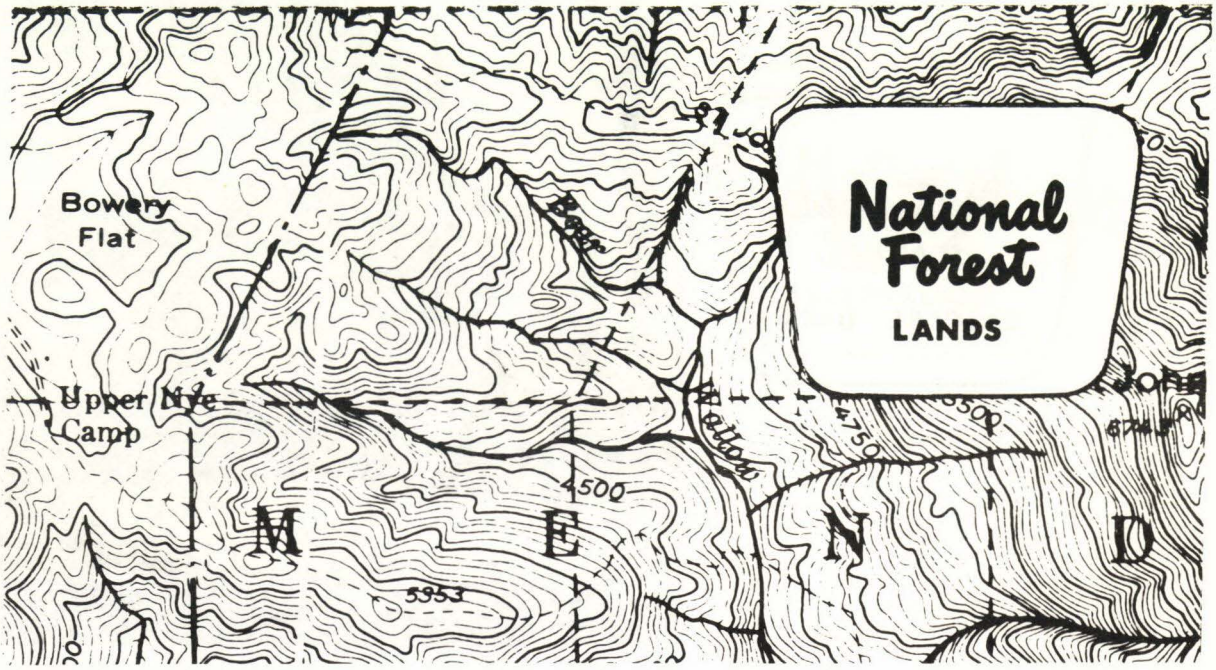
During 1965, 89.2 million board feet of timber was cut from National Forest land. Through this same period, 96.9 million board feet of timber was sold, leaving a total of 213.9 million board feet of uncut timber under contract to purchasers and available for harvesting. The annual allowable cut for the Forest is 91.1 million board feet.

Growth was accelerated on 1,261 acres of young conifers by thinning and release work. Some 209 thousand seedlings were planted on 369 acres, and 489 acres of planting site preparation was completed. Surveys were conducted on 20,808 acres to catalog areas of Forest soils, not now supporting timber growth, for future planting sites.

Insect control activities continued in three major project areas. Dwarfmistletoe surveys were completed on three proposed sale areas.

Calendar Year 1965

| | |
|---|---|
| Allowable Cut | 91.1 million board feet |
| Timber Sold | 96.9 million board feet |
| Timber Cut | 89.2 million board feet |
| Uncut Volume Under Contract | 213.9 million board feet |
| Timber Sale Receipts | $369,360 |




Land line location during calendar year 1965 resulted in 154 corners being searched, 61 good evidence corners found, and seven corners being remonumented by the Bureau of Land Management. In addition, a contract cadastral survey on the Stonyford District resulted in the monumenting of 32 needed subdivision corners and the marking of approximately six miles of property boundaries between National Forest and private holdings.

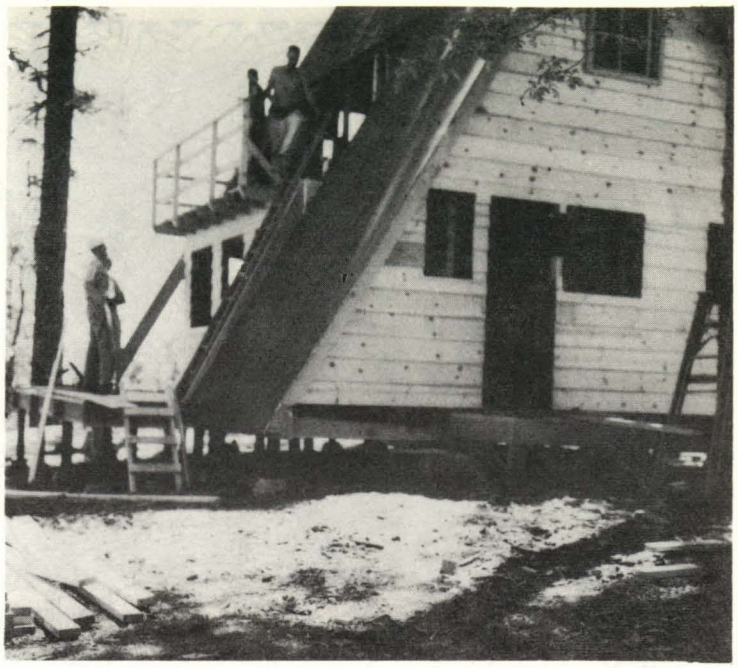
The Land Classification Study of Public Domain adjacent to the Mendocino National Forest boundary was completed. Reports have been submitted to the Regional Forester with Forest analyses of the public values involved and with Forest recommendations as to administrative management.

Locked gates, where access to National Forest land is needed, precipitated two involved legal actions for Orders of Immediate Possession. The first, involving three landowners, is now complete while the second, involving approximately twelve separate individuals and corporate interests, is under way.

Work on 40 road rights-of-way acquisition cases progressed during the year. Five easements, covering approximately six miles of road, were completed and eight are near completion.

National Forest

SPECIAL USES



Special use cabin under construction.
Board Camp Ridge

Issuance, transfer, amendment, termination and/or review have taken place on over 200 special use permits during the year. Thirty-one new permits were issued and eight are pending.

An increased interest in the summer home lots at Snow Basin has resulted in all but four lots being taken.

There has been an increased emphasis in supervision and inspection of uses. The need for more specific standards of maintenance has become very apparent, and work has started to meet this need.

Among the more interesting new permits were those issued to Federal and State agencies making studies on National Forest land relative to proposed reservoirs and water diversion tunnels. Water flow measurements, test drillings to study rock formation, access road construction, and erosion studies are involved.

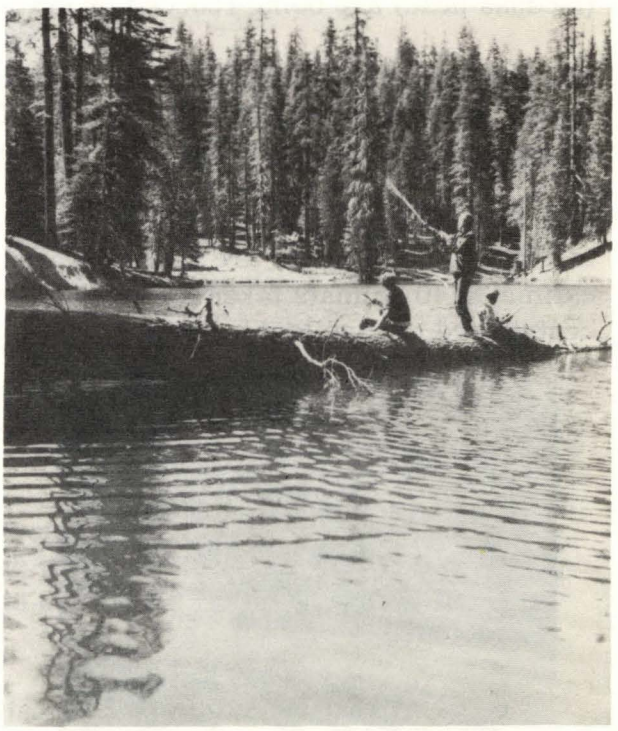
Several factors which combined to hold down the trend of increased recreational use were: flood damaged access roads, flood-caused reduction of trout populations, and the serious wildfire conditions at the start of the late hunting season. As a result, estimates show 640,900 man-days use. An increase of only 5.8 percent over calendar year 1964.

Trail ride to Leech Lake Mountain

Recreation construction during the year included: road paving at Mill Valley and Whitlock Campgrounds; a water system for Middle Creek Campground; flood damage repair at Middle Creek, Bear Creek and several smaller camps; start of construction of Hammerhorn Lake Campground; rehabilitation of Wells Cabin and Telephone Campgrounds and Pogie Point Campground.

National Forest
RECREATION

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act became effective this year and the $7 stickers were on sale for the first time. Admission fees were charged on daily or seasonal basis at eight designated campgrounds. Receipts from the program totaled $5,489.



Fun at Plaskett Lake

# National Forest
## RANGE & WILDLIFE

Brush to grass – Grindstone Canyon

Thirty ranchers were issued permits to graze a total of 3,253 cattle on National Forest and intermingled private lands for an average season of four and one-half months. This is an increase of 358 head over last year.

Some 368 acres of brush were converted to perennial grass during 1965, bringing the total to 3,521 acres to date. Conversion of an additional 962 acres was begun and will be completed in 1966.

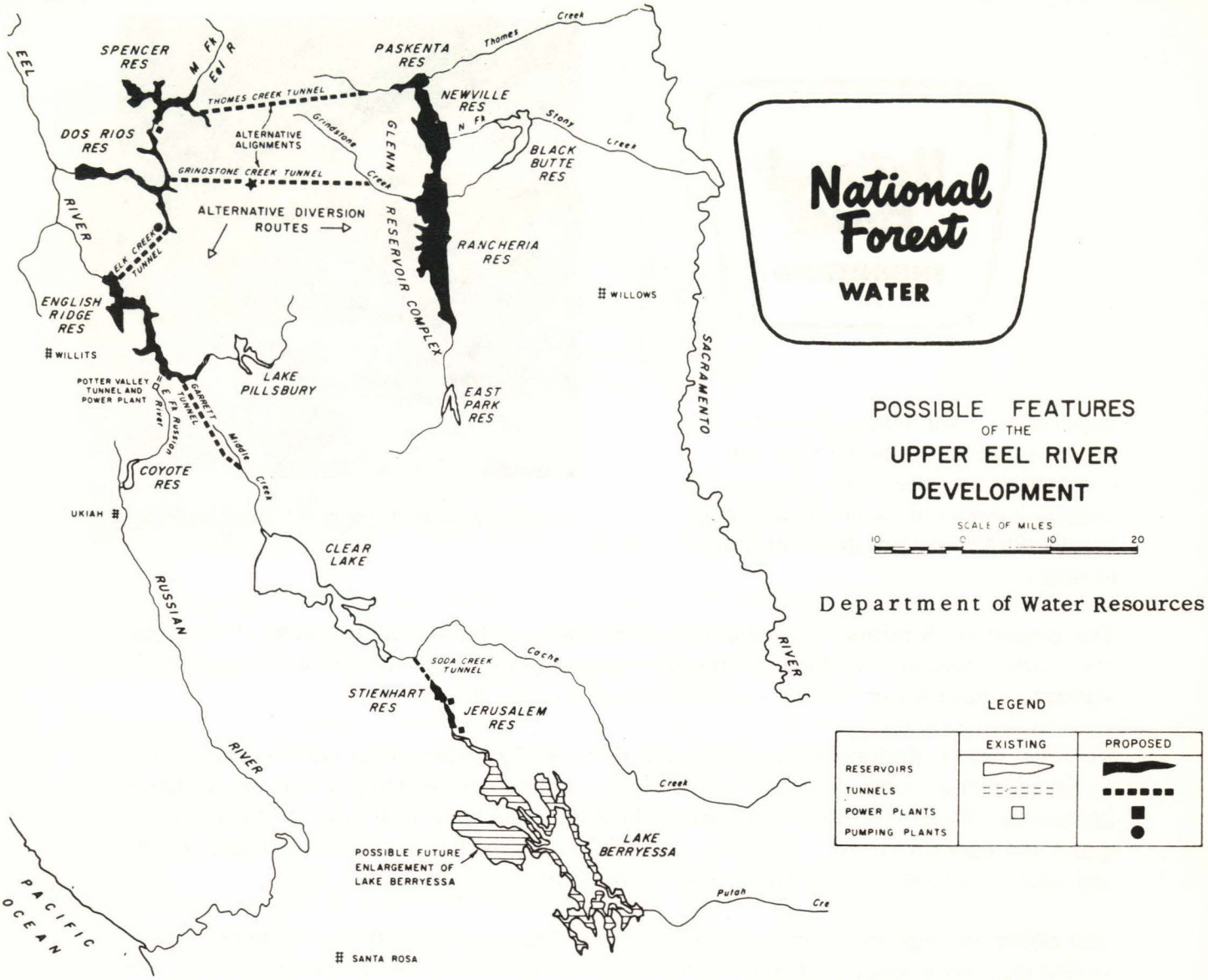
Two and one-half miles of drift fence, five spring developments, and six stock ponds were built in fiscal year 1965. One and one-fourth miles of drift fence, one cattle-guard, two spring developments, and six stock ponds are being built in fiscal year 1966. Thirty acres of poisonous plants (Wooly pod milkweed) and undesirable grasses (Medusa head) are being reduced or eradicated during fiscal year 1966.

Wildlife habitat was improved by brush to grass conversion, sprout burns, and spring and pond developments. The California Department of Fish and Game cooperated in converting 200 acres of brush in the Cache Creek area.

The 1965 deer harvest is believed to be down from the record harvest of 2,305 animals in 1964. Final figures are not yet available. A good bear harvest occurred with an estimated 40 animals taken. Extremely high quail and grey squirrel populations contributed to excellent hunting.

Poisoning undesirable fish – Letts Lake

Key areas of big game range are being heavily overbrowsed and depleted in several areas of the Forest. This is occurring in spite of our accomplishments in brush conversion and other wildlife habitat improvement. For this reason, there is need for a continuing program of deer management, including harvest of antlerless deer.




Preliminary multiple use surveys and reports were prepared in 1965 for the following proposed dams and reservoirs: Pitney Ridge on Middle Creek in Lake County, and Indian Valley and Wilson Valley on Cache Creek in Lake County. A final, detailed survey and report was prepared for the improvement of Forest Highway 7.

These surveys evaluate the future effects of major projects upon the Forest, and provide guidelines for consequent adjustments in Forest management. Detailed surveys are now in progress on the proposed English Ridge and Paskenta-Newville Reservoirs.

The floods of December 1964 caused major damage to Forest roads and recreation areas. There was also a great deal of damage to stream channels. A special study is now in progress to evaluate this damage and determine remedial measures to be taken.

The same storm washed trees and other debris into Lake Pillsbury. The Forest Service and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company are retrieving this material and burning it, principally to alleviate the hazard to water skiers and other recreationists.

# National Forest ENGINEERING

Flood damage repair – Dark Canyon

Repairs to flood damaged roads and improvements combined with the construction of the Alder Springs Job Corps Camp to present Engineering forces with their greatest challenge to date.

The repair of 75 miles of flood damaged roads included the installation of six large structural plate pipe and headwalls, rechanneling or debris clean-up of one mile of stream, construction of two log bridges and one low water ford.

Survey work on timber purchaser roads included 72 miles of reconnaissance, 80 miles of preliminary surveys, 62 miles of construction staking, 10 miles of rights-of-way surveys, 34 miles of designs, plans and specifications, and 16 miles of plans and specifications. Timber access road engineering involved design, plans and specifications for 4.3 miles and construction of 1.7 miles of road.

The Alder Springs Job Corps Camp presented Engineering with the complex task of surveying, designing, planning, construction engineering and inspection of the camp in a short period of time.

Storm damage – Rattlesnake Creek

Other engineering accomplishments included the surveying, planning, and preparing specifications for the construction of nine major culverts; surveying two bridge sites; constructing and paving .5 of a mile of road in Whitlock and Mill Valley Campgrounds; surveying three campground sites; survey, designing, and writing specifications for paving of Stonyford Ranger Station, constructing Covelo sand filter and sprinkler systems, and the Bear Creek well.

National Forest
Job Corps

Winter at Alder Springs Job Corps Camp

Notable accomplishments have been made by the Alder Springs Job Corps Conservation Center since it became operational in mid-1965. Approximately 140 corpsmen are progressing well in group living, education, and the world of work program.

Corpsmen have worked toward completion of the facilities at the camp and field projects which included the improvement of Rockwell Ridge Trail, construction of erosion check dams, spraying 75 acres of brush sprouts, thinning eight acres in the Grassy Patch area, constructing and repairing two stock ponds, and cleaning and fire-proofing Telephone and Plaskett Campgrounds.

Corpsmen proved to be effective firefighters. In addition to fire proofing and fire-break construction around camp, two suppression crews and two tanker crews were trained. These crews participated in the suppression of 12 fires, one of which was on the Lassen National Forest.

Achievements in the education program have been very encouraging. Since the program started, a total of 59 boys have completed the educational levels offered at camp, and 55 boys have "graduated" into jobs, the military service, or urban centers.

The program at Alder Springs has been expanded to include training in heavy equipment, welding, automotive mechanics and carpentry. Soon to be included will be a nursery course and machine shop training.

Photos: Willows Daily Journal

## National Forest FIRE CONTROL

Favorable fire weather conditions and effective suppression efforts resulted in only 88 acres burned within the Forest protection area. There were a total of 68 fires; 43 of these were caused by lightning, and 25 were man-caused.

Helicopters were used on 37 fires and 33 helijumps were made. Air tankers were used on 30 fires, dropping a total of 77,650 gallons of retardant. Smokejumpers were used on two inaccessible fires. The Alder Springs Job Corps tanker crew was used on 12 fires and the suppression crew was used on four fires.

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A ranger answers an inquiry

## National Forest ADMINISTRATION

As of December 31, 1965, there were 155 permanent personnel on the Forest. Sixty-one are at the Supervisor's Office in Willows and the others are stationed at the six Ranger Districts and Alder Springs Job Corps Center. A total of 361 people were employed on the Forest during the summer. Personnel worked approximately 588,000 man-hours in 1965.

Total income for fiscal year 1965 was $868,975.25. Items included in this income are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 1965 Receipts | | |
| Timber (stumpage) | $214,539.26 | |
| Grazing | 4,926.47 | |
| Land Use | 2,102.75 | |
| Power | 181.00 | |
| Recreation | 7,849.82 | |
| Administrative and User Fees | 337.00 | $229,936.30 |
| Timber Sale collections for establishment, improvement and protection of young growth timber | | 175,055.95 |
| Value of 27.5 miles of timber purchaser constructed and reconstructed access roads | | 463,983.00 |
| | Total | $868,975.25 |

Twenty-five percent of fiscal year 1965 receipts was returned to those counties with acreage within the Forest for the development of roads and schools. This distribution for fiscal year 1965 was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lake | $ 16,498.45 |
| Glenn | 12,322.84 |
| Mendocino | 11,173.34 |
| Tehama | 8,316.91 |
| Trinity | 4,820.50 |
| Colusa | 4,352.04 |
| | $ 57,484.08 |

# MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST FACTS

| County | Gross Area in National Forest Including Private Land | Net Area of National Forest Land |
|---|---|---|
| Colusa | 71,119 | 66,036 |
| Glenn | 221,408 | 186,981 |
| Lake | 304,763 | 250,340 |
| Mendocino | 212,623 | 169,539 |
| Tehama | 193,840 | 126,197 |
| Trinity | 78,889 | 73,144 |
| Total | 1,082,642 | 872,237 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilderness | 72,916 acres |
| Commercial Forest Land | 373,225 acres |
| Volume Commercial Timber | 7,193,000,000 bd. ft. |
| Annual Allowable Cut | 91,100,000 bd. ft. |
| 52 Developed Campgrounds | 440 family camping units |
| 3 Family Picnic Areas | 40 family picnic units |
| 1 Group Picnic Area | 100 people |
| Organization Sites | Three |
| Roads in Forest System maintained by Forest Service | 704.4 miles |
| Trails in Forest System maintained by Forest Service | 973.8 miles |
| Fishing Streams | 646 miles |
| Reservoir Area | 2,217 acres |
| Usable National Forest land open to grazing | 155,715 acres |

GPO 972-956

**Every tree is a family tree. So please help Smokey...**

ONLY <u>YOU</u> CAN PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE—SAN FRANCISCO